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Philosophical analysis of the hero of Amir Temur

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ABSTRACT

One of the important tasks of literary criticism is to study the historical aspects of the character of historical figures, the study of the historical events and the periods in the life of great people, and the image of famous historical figures in fiction. Consequently, the study of Amir Temur's image from the point of view of historical fact and the analysis of the achievements of the creators in its artistic interpretation also provide important conclusions regarding the development of the literary process.
Keywords: Amir Temur, renaissance, national literature, authors, tragedy, dramatic art, democracy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the independence, Uzbek literature pays special attention to the creation of the image of Amir Temur. In particular, the genre of story telling is a vivid proof of this. As an example, the composition of the story of the famous writer Asqad Mukhtar, “Insonga qulluq qiladurmen” is based on an argument between a world-renowned Amir Temur and a simple drummer Ayri Qo’buz. Of course, it is hard for all of the details of Amir Temur's character to be revealed in this little book. But the writer creates Amir Temur's character with great skill. The image of Amir Temur in the writer's interpretation is very close to historical reality. The creator Amir Temur will find such symbols in the reader's eyes to show every moment of his life that they symbolize their heroes through symbolic symbols from the Ayri Qo’buz. Figuratively illustrates the logic of characters that appear in the characters' world through characters.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tragedies, such as “Doktor Faustning fojiali tarixi”, “Maltalik yahudiy”, “ Eduard II”, “Parij qirg’ini” and “Karfagen qirolichasi Didona” make a turning point in the history English dramatic art. Christopher Marlowe, a great talent, was a threat to the Elizabethan regime. In 1593, he was killed by secret police. Marlowe, the founder of the English Renaissance tragedy, was inspired by the spirit of freedom and democracy. His work “Tamburlaine the Great” is the first fiction about Amir Temur. In general, English drama, including Shakespeare, has learned much from Marlowe. The prototypes of Lir, Macbeth, Coriolan, Timon of Athens are the heroes of Marlowe. In addition, Marlowe studied art from Italian literature, making first use in English drama, such as composing plays, storytelling, and using white poetry in tragedies, thereby enhancing the sensitivity of dramatic poetry to Shakespeare, is a major representative of the dramatic works.

3. ANALYSIS

During the Renaissance, a wealth of realistic, national literature of secular content was created in England. During this time, along with various works of antique authors, a number of works in Italian, French, Spanish and German were translated into English. Christopher Marlowe (1564–1593) was the son of a Canterbury ethos educator at Cambridge University, a literary humanist who studied Latin, Greek, and various disciplines. He arrived in London in 1587 and began his work with dramas. The same year he created the tragedy “Tamburlaine the Great” and wrote the second part of the play's success.

“Tamburlaine the Great” was skillfully translated by Hajiakbar Islam Shayx and Abduqayum Yuldashev, shows how much Evgeniy Berezikov studied the history of the Uzbek people and how much

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he loved and respected Amir Temur. In the novel, the image of Amir Temur, as it has been interpreted for some time, is described as sincere and unusual, not as “qonxo’r” or “bosqinchi bir saltanat sohibi” but as a clever and wise statesman. It seems as if the writer was in the story with the master, seeing the events with his own eyes, and experiencing the same events, which is a great test of the personality of Amir Temur, the history of the Temurid state, and Islamic culture, his extraordinary study of the poem, the writing of the work with inspiration, natural and sincere respect, and rich artistic understanding. In this work the author depicts the life and commandment of Amir Temur in a more accurate and authentic artistic painting. “Tamburlaine the Great” is a historical and literary work, based on historical manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as well as reliable programming from European sources and special literature. The socio-political situation, cultural and educational life associated with the complex and multifaceted life and activity of this great person, which left a lasting mark, found its artistic reflection. The novel differs from other works on the same theme by the chronological - yearly, simple and clear interpretation of events.

As the reader dives into the ocean through the pages of the work, he slowly begins to see and feel the distant landscapes and the Great Amir Temur. It is noteworthy that in the novel, not only historical events, but also rituals, folk rituals, various holidays, household scenes, folk games, military marches, and martial arts are portrayed with true and amazing skill, testifies to a profound knowledge of the history and culture of the Uzbek nation.

In the work of the English writer Hilda Hokham's “Tamburlaine the Conqueror”, this image is shown in a different way. The author cites the dialogue that has become a narration between two famous historical figures: It is said that the poet summoned to Temur and said angrily: “Men dorussaltanat Samarkand bilan Buxoroni obod qilmoq uchun Yer kurrasining talaygina qismini fath qildim, minglab shaharlarni va o‘lkalarni vayronaga aylantirdim, sen nobakor bo‘lsang, o‘shal Sherozlik jononning bittagina xoliga bu shaharlarni baxsh etadigan bo‘ldingmi?”

Hilda Hookham demonstrates the forgiveness of Amir Temur not only in his conversation with Hafiz, but also in his relationship with To’xtamish: “Sohibqiron O‘rusxonga qarshi kurashda o‘z tarafida Oq O‘rda aslzodalaridan ittifoqchi paydo bo‘lganidan faqat quvondi, albatta. Zero, O‘rusxon siyosiy muxolif bo‘lishdan tashqari o‘z huzuriga qochib borgan isyonchi jaloyirlarga ham boshpana bergan edi. Temur To‘xtamishni xuddi o‘z o‘g‘liday kutib oldi. U shahzodaga oltin buyumlar, qimmatbaho sovg‘alar, otlar, qurol-aslaha, faxrli liboslar, zarrin kamarlar, bebaho taqinchoqlar, tuyalar, o‘tov va chodirlar, qullar in’om etdi. Movarounnahrning Oq O‘rdaga tutashgan sarhadidagi O‘tror va Sig‘noq To‘xtamishga hadya etilib, uning ixtiyoriga lashkar ham berildi. To‘xtamish bir necha bor O‘rusxonga hujum qilib ko‘rdi, ammo har gal mag‘lubiyatga uchradi. Lekin Temur har bir muvaffaqiyatsizlikdan so‘ng, bu tutingan o‘g‘li ixtiyoriga yana yangi-yangi lashkar berar va yanada ko‘proq sovg‘a-salomlar in’om etardi”.

The story, which is considered one of the smallest genres in literature, is difficult to cover in all aspects of Amir Temur's image. It is important that the aforementioned stories cover a certain aspect of Amir Temur's image. It is natural, that this aspect continues in this genre.

4. DISCUSSION

Well-known statesmen and public figures, scholars and writers around the world recognize the worthy contribution of our great ancestors, especially Amir Temur, to the development of world civilization and culture throughout his socio-political, scientific and creative activity.

Indeed, Amir Temur is not just a great commander and statesman who has built a powerful and prosperous state in world history. The Sahibkiran turned Samarkand, his capital, into one of the world's cultural, architectural and scientific centers.

One of the most important qualities of our great ancestor is that he realized six centuries ago that the development of mutually beneficial cooperation, the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the distant and near peoples was a key factor in securing a bright future for his kingdom. He therefore did a great job of connecting Europe and Asia. It has established relations with China, India on the one hand, and France, Spain, England and other countries, and seeks to strengthen these relations. Amir Temur has left a deep mark in history as the most skilled diplomat of his time, as has been scientifically acknowledged by Uzbek scientists and foreign experts. Amir Temur, as a great statesman, skillfully combined peacekeeping and military activities to achieve his goals.

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The great empire, built by Amir Temur, since that time has attracted not only the neighboring countries and their kings, but also the rulers of distant lands. Historical documents show that since the 1970s, representatives of European countries have come to Movarounnahr and are seriously interested in the potential of a new, independent state.

The Amir Temur, in turn, established diplomatic relations with almost all the major powers of the time and their rulers, especially after the formation of a powerful kingdom. He sent ambassadors to various countries and also received foreign ambassadors sent to him.

Amir Temur sent messengers to King of Castile and León Don Enrique III (in some sources - King Henry III), ruler of France Sharl VI (in some sources - Karl VI), King of England, Henry IV, and Spanish, French, English, Chinese and a number of other historical and scientific works that have been widely documented by the fact that more than 20 foreign ambassadors have received their guests in their capital, Samarkand.

One of the peculiarities of Amir Temur's diplomacy is that he has adhered to the etiquette of Oriental diplomacy in all his addresses, even in his letters written in strict form. It is not difficult to trace back to the letters of the rulers of some countries in the rough, and sometimes irritable, and sometimes ignorant, letters of culture, which were inherited from that time. The fact that in Amir Temur's letter to King of France Sharl VI wrote “Salom va tinchlik e’lon qilaman!”

At the same time, let's talk about the great interest in the personality of Amir Temur in France. French orientalists do not only cover the history of Amir Temur and his great dynasty, but also to compile a chronicle of military actions and realizations, but also to reflect the socio-political and spiritual-ideological environment and the pure human qualities of Amir Temur and his descendants, their state, society and religion and their attitudes towards science.

5. CONCLUSION

The study of the history of Amir Temur and the Timurid epoch by French orientalists is extensive and extensively covers the administrative and military systems, culture, religion, philosophy and scientific thinking of the period. Art and architecture have a special and lasting interest for French scholars. The works of the Timurid Renaissance, their scientific conferences and exhibitions, show that.

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